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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1869.

The insurrection in Spain is aided by troubles in the Cortes, whence the Republican deputies threaten to withdraw on the passage of a law suspending the guaranties of the Constitution. A battle with the Republicans 1,100 strong has resulted in their defeat with 40 killed. The candidature of ex-King Ferdipand for the throne is again brought striking prominence. Gen. Sickes has, it is said, ada note to the Spanish Government formally withdrawing the American tender of mediation At Fernandina 400 men with 60 officers have been landed from the steamer Alabama, and at Baldwin, Florida, 200 more have made their appearance, with intent to join the Cubans. The privateer Hornet has been seized at Wilmington, where she stopped for coal, but her officers express confidence that she cannot be legally detained. Father Hyacinthe has been threatened with the major

The storm of Sunday and Sunday night proves to have been widespread; floods in all directions, from Washington to Philadelphia, Albany, and Syracuse, are reported, and great damage has been done. [Full particulars are printed in another column of the terrible catastrophe at Indianapolis. The Democrats carry their candidates for local officers in Hartford, Conn., but New-Haven elects a mixed ticket. A large fire in Saratoga. N. Y., on Sunday night. A large number of Midshipmen passed their examination at the Naval School on Monday. John Hughes has been murdered in Philadelphia. Amos Kendall, the venerable ex-Washington General, and in days long gone the right-hand man of President Jackson,

The members of Sorosis held yesterday their first reunion since the Summer vacation. Jersey City has been enlivened by a parade of the firemen. Highway robbery and Sunday fights are common in Morrisania. The Mayor's Avendale collections now reach nearly \$21,000. Capt. Rayner Smith, who saved eight men from the bark Mexico, in 1837, died on Sunday. Justice Mansfield has discharged the three young rowdies who essaulted an oyster dealer on Sunday night. The Aldermen are once more putting up salaries, and have ordered some millions of dollars to be expended in new pavements. Our night schools opened last evening with fair attendance. Our law reports give some account of the curious legal complications growing out of the recent gold speculation. The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic school building in Brooklyn has fust been laid. Wall-st, is quiet, and a plan was adopted for the establishment of a gold clearing-house. A class of Chinamen is one of the features of the Five Points Industrial School. Gold-130, 129, 1284. Temperature-69, 64,

The place at the head of our State ticket made vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. Curtis must soon be filled. We have not yet heard that the refusal of Gen. Sigel is peremptory; and we trust that the Committee will not select another candidate until they have ascertained whether it need be. In any event we hope to find the Committee endeavoring to secure on the ticket a proper representative of the great German element of the party.

While Spain is in insurrection it is to be hoped that the Cubans have the virtue to avail themselves of such a counter-crisis. If they have, they will not cheaply imit to the parent country and take to revolt among themselves-thus supplying the world with the terrible example of a retribution visited alike upon the mother land and her progeny. Let Spain be saved, and let Cuba be saved, and both by the same principle-Liberty! Meanwhile we are bound to accept the indignant assurance of the Cubans here that they are not, as alleged, assassinating our filibusters.

All the satisfaction which the friends of Cuba were to derive from the assurance that several expeditions had reached their points of rendezyous, is neutralized by the announcement that the steamer Hornet is a prisoner. Her evil stars have directed her into the port of Wilmington, under the poor necessity of coaling, and there she is, a question for diplomats and cabinets. Will she be released? Her officers feel assurance that she cannot be legally held, which, we take it, depends altogether on the nature of the proof. Everybody believes that she is intended for Cuba. Let us see how the Spaniards will make good the case that she is.

The Cortes has resumed session with a vacant throne and an insurrection on its hands. Either ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal or the Duke of Genoa must wear the crown and wear it soon, or not at all. Our latest telegrams only mention the former candidate, heretofore supposed to have been abandoned; and we

a prince almost at hand like Ferdinand more acceptable than one remote, and an Italian at that. The Republicans will oppose the passage of a law suspending individual guarantees on account of the insurrection, and will withdraw from the Cortes if it prevails. War is almost declared between the Republican leaders and the Monarchists, and the belief of the Orator Castellar that Spain will soon be a Republic is foreibly recalled.

We presume there are some live Republicans in town-those who actually believe in Republicanism-and who are entitled to vote in Penasylvania or Obio on Tuesday next. To all such we make the appeal to go home and voto to sustain the right. Since the Sham Democracy are still disposed to take issue upon the questions that were fairly settled at Appenattox, and in the Presidential Election fast November, we must accept the challenge and fight the battle over again. We have only to be as carnest and devoted in this contest as in those which have preceded it to secure like results. So every man to his post! Pennsylvania and Ohio Republicans away from home! let next Tuesday find you within easy reach of your respective voting precincts!

Room is given to-day to a statement which we take to be authoritative, and which may be regarded as the definite stand of the American Administration and people. The letter of Mr. Fish published yesterday decided that no Government convoy could be allowed to such a vessel as the Euterpe while in American waters, but that on the high seas our ships would endeavor to prevent her capture. This strict view of our international obligations is interesting in connection with the opinions related elsewhere. The Government does not oppose the purchase or skipment of arms. To this all parties and persons have a right, whether Spaniards, Cubans, or Greeks. The Government can only feel bound to prevent the overt act of sending out an armed vessel to make war upon a friendly nation. This rule would apply as well in any case short of our actual conflict with the power with which Cuba is at daggers' points. The complaint, therefore, of the Cubans, that they are not allowed to purchase arms, cannot hold; and it only remains that they exert their ingenuity to get them out of the country.

The Editor of THE TRIBUNE has endured in perfect silence the newspaper discussion of his fitness to be chosen a Senator of the United States from the State of Yirginia. No Indian at the stake ever underwent torture with more unflinching calmness. Not even speculations as to his motives for seeking such a position, and the propriety or impropriety of his doing so, could extert a word from his lips. But he has recently received personal advices which assure him that the movement to elect him as aforesaid, whether formidable or not, is thoroughly earnest, and impelled by motives which he must respect, and a confidence which he gratefully reciprocates; and, as the Legislature of Virginia meets to-day, he feels bound in candor to state that he could not accept the exalted trust in question, even though it were unanimously tendered. His friends will understand that this decision is irrevocable.

-And now, if the gentlemen of the Press will forbear to name him as a candidate for office for a few months or years-the longer the better-he will be obliged to them for the courtesy, and will endeavor to reciprocate the

"The Wig and the Jimmy: A Leaf from the Political History of New-York," may now be obtained at THE TRIBUNE office. It is an elucidated synopsis of the evidence taken before the Committee of Congress who visited our City last Winter and took testimony as to the gigan- our coinage to the level of our Greenbacks, by tic frauds whereby Gen. Grant was swindled out of the Electoral Vote of New-York and John T. Hoffman made Governor. Briefly : the Judicial and Executive magistrates of this City were the projectors and responsible authors of once; whereas, it would only remove the frauds in Naturalization, Registration and Repeating, whereby some Thirty Thousand votes were illegally polled here, with several as may be. The coin wherewith to redeem thousands more in the adjacent Counties, expressly to produce the results above set forth. The People of the rural districts ought to know by what barefaced villainy this City is ruled, and this pamphlet will show why every Democratic journal and politician opposes Registry laws and all other devices for preventing frauds at elections. If this exposure were in every voter's hands, we are confident that the Reformed Constitution would be ratified, and a check thus put upon all sorts of villainy in elections and in legislation. Price 25 cents.

Father Hyacinthe is menaced with the greater excommunication, a spiritual punishment terrible in the eyes of many churchmen. It is to be seen whether he will now be abandoned by every one of his ecclesiastical friends; in any case we imagine that he dares to stand alone. Archbishop Darboy of Paris and other French churchmen originally favored the liberal ideas which Father Hyacinthe has put into the form of a protest, and the recent rumor that the celebrated Bishop of Orleans would defend these ideas at the approaching Council may not be without significance. The protest of Father Hyacinthe, whatever it may be in other respects, may be considered as grounded on that old opposition of the Gallican Church in 1682, the main tenets of which were that the jurisdiction of St. Peter was confined to things spiritual, that the General Council was superior to the Pope, and that even in questions of faith the judgment of the latter was not irreversible until ratified by the Church. These declarations first gave to the French Church its somewhat distinctive character, and are the ancient basis of any opposition therein discretion-it must purchase bonds with the to the doctrines of the Syllabus. Whether the stand taken by Father Hyacinthe will resprrect the old protestation of the Church and open up a war of doctrine in the Council at it might have done that; as it is, it can do just

Rome is an interesting speculation. And now, having honored Worcester, probably the quietest and most respectable city in the Old Bay State-except when college rowdies or Democratic State Conventions take temporary possession-with a two days' visit, the "New-'England Labor ReformLeague" proposes to go to Rhode Island and give the good people of the Debt during his eight years' service as Providence a dose. Anxious to know more of this "League," we have diligently studied such reports of its proceedings as we have thus far received, and have finally come to the conclusion that its platform of principles much resembles a certain apothecary's jug, into which he threw the dregs and washings of all the phials in his shop, and from which he prescribed whenever he didn't exactly understand the disease of his patient. One distinguished speaker launched his thunder against strikes and landed monopolies; another urged the

workingmen; another would vote the Republican ticket, while still another wanted a third party. Surely the Democratic platform is not more explicit on the questions of tariff and the public debt than are these self-constituted champions of the workingmen. We fail to find the name of Prof. Wilcox among the members of the League, but we are sure he must have been there, for the resolutions bear the impress of his master mind. Who but the President of the "Society for the Abolition of Taxes" could draw up a set of resolutions opposing "all "speculation, interest, rent, and 'exclusive cur-'rency,'" demanding the "withdrawal of banknotes," and the "impeachment of Secretary "Boutwell," and announcing the apostasy of the Protestant Churches?

The Coroner's jury in the case of the Indianapolis boiler explosion have not yet rendered their verdict, but we have enough of the testimony to prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it was by no "accident," no "mys-"terious stroke of Providence," that twenty human beings were instantly killed last Friday afternoon, and their bodies torn and mangled almost past recognition, while a hundred more -some of them less fortunate than those killed outright-were wounded and maimed. As long as men will deliberately heat boilers red hot, and then run them under twenty or thirty pounds higher pressure than they can safely withstand, and this, too, in spite of repeated warnings, what can we expect but explosions, and; what are such explosions but murders? The Indianapolis engineer is beyond the jurisdiction of earthly courts, but not to him alone belongs all the blame for this wholesale slaughter. Where were the managers of the Fair and the owner of the machinery? When bystanders noticed that "a part of the boiler was red hot," and begged the engineer " to run with more water and less steam," surely it was high time that somebody with some authority interfered. We hope that this matter may be sifted to the bottom, and that even-handed justice may be dealt out to those on whom the blame may fall.

FINANCE AS A SCIENCE.

Of all its possessions, a Nation's honor is the most essential, most precious, most easily squandered, most difficult of recovery. A Free People, being at once party and final judge in a dispute as to the true scope and meaning of its pecuniary obligations, labors under a temptation to bend the requirements of justice to suit its own convenience from other judges are mercifully which shielded. All iniquity is sweet in the mouth, though so bitter ever after; and twenty realize that to cheat the National creditors would justify an immediate reduction of taxes where one comprehends that the resulting loss of credit, of prestige, of honor, of power to command money in perilous emergencies calling for vast outlay, would immensely outweigh this advantage, rendering Repudiation the worst speculation it hat ever rascality prompted. Were the United States now to save One Thousand Millions of Dollars by paying off their Debt in Greenbacks, the resulting loss would so enormously outweigh the gain that History would marvel that credit was ever extended to a community of knaves who were such inconceivable fools.

We do not fear the outright, unqualified repudiator. His intentions are bad enough, and he may do great temporary harm; but the country will no more tolerate downright Repudiation than Murder, because it cannot afford to do so.

But how infinite, how ingenious are the devices of those who would lead our people blindfold into the abyss! We have just stumbled on a scheme artfully-that is, skulkingly -propounded, to reach the end by debasing tute a dollar instead of 285, which is the present legal standard. This, it is urged, would enable us to resume at the obstacle to Resumption interposed by those who are in debt, and want to pay as cheaply our outstanding demand-paper, whether Bond or Greenback, would not be provided by this debasement of the standard; on the contrary, months if not years would be required to produce it. The dodge would simply amount to a repudiation of two-sevenths of the face of all private debts that fall due or are paid after Resumption. But the pressure to treat public creditors the same as private would be intense and formidable; and those who know how a dollar became equivalent to six shillings in New-England. seven and sixpence in Pennsylvania, eight shillings in New-York, &c., &c., might plausibly apprehend its success. Indeed, the "pound sterling"-which was originally a pound weight (Troy) of silver, but has been gradually reduced to less than a fourth of that amount, by the practices of bankrupt or knavish rulersmight well warn us to beware of the downhill road that stretches in prospect before us.

But there are those who profess to condemn and even execrate Repudiation who deprecate the purchase of Bonds with the surplus funds in the Treasury. If they would condescend to tell us what they would have done that the laws do not forbid, we might better comprehend them. The Treasury is not at liberty to cancel and burn Greenbacks; while the Legal Tender act expressly commands the purchase or payment of one "per centum" of the entire Public Debt annually. So much is beyond the rightful power of Congress, being embodied in a pledge made to the National creditors as an inducement to trust their country. Until that pledge has been made good to the last iota, we insist that the Government has no lawful coin collected for Duties on Imports. If Congress had not forbidden it to contract the Currency by canceling and destroying Greenbacks, one thing, and that is, convert the surplus Gold into Bonds and thus stop the payment of interest. This it has been doing ever since Mr. Boutwell became Secretary; this we trust it will do, to the extent of One Hundred Millions per annum, so long as Gen. Grant remains President. Should he be once reëlected, he will thus have wiped out a full third of President; and, having done this, he might well afford to rest his fame as a civilian on that single fact. History could not fail to do him justice, while Posterity would rise up to call him blesséd.

The story runs that Lord Byron is to be made the hero of an opera by the Countess Rattazzi. What a Nemesis it would be if his Lordship were forced to revisit the world and to sit out the performance of this melodious work! He might see himself played by a woformation of Trades' Unions; one arraigned man, or by a bow-legged tenor, with a bare in the desperation of affairs have made | the Republican party as the oppressors of the | threat, an amplitude of shirt-collar, and a well-

oiled curly wig! We have puzzled ourselves to know what would be the other appropriate articles of dress for a stage Byron. Our opinion is that the settlement of this difficult point would require deep study in the tailor's shop of the theater; and after all, the representative of his Lordship might come on looking more like a postillion than a poet. The presumption (if a ghost can do such things) is that Childe Harold would at once demand entrance at the stage-door and straightway proceed to horse-whip the manager.

THE DROUTH AND THE STORM.

"It never rains but it pours" is an old proverb, generally spoken in a figure. On Sunday last it was a very literal, sober fact. The wires yesterday were too widely prostrated by the storm to give us much news of its ravages, but last night they were burdened with

Through nearly the whole of a long dry Summer people have been praying for rain. The crops in many quarters have been seriously injured. In Virginia the drouth has been so severe as to be in certain sections a great calamity. At the West the corn crop has been seriously damaged. In widely remote regions late pastures have been cut off, springs and wells have gone dry, great cities have suffered from a water famine, and their populations have been dependent on the frugality of their neighbors and the exertions of little-used engines in pumping water from half-dry river beds. Even in New-York people began to talk about the danger of failure in the Croton, and the police were enjoined to prevent any lavish use of the hydrants. Suddenly we have instead of this water

famine a flood. Philadelphia is submerged on Arch and Rice-sts., as far up as Twentysecond-st. Baltimore has suffered severely. The damage in Washington is unprecedented; sewers have been bursted, streets overflowed, houses carried away, and even coffins washed out of the grave-yards and floated down the miserable little canal called the Tiber. Many of our leading railroads are interrupted. The Hudson River Road is badly damaged above Poughkeepsie, and all trains yesterday afternoon were stopped. The Harlem was likewise interrupted about the same time. So was the Erie, and even the Pennsylvania Central. There are bad breaks in the Erie Canal. Trains between Washington and New-York were stopped; telegraph wires have been down in all directions, and, judging from the delay in some of our dispatches from the West, the damage has even extended beyond the Alleghanies. The floods, however, are already subsiding in many quarters; and we may trust that before half our readers have seen these lines, the worst will everywhere be

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMIES. From The World.

The first authoritative statement of the military strength of the late Confederacy and of the Confederate losses by the war is now given in a correspondfederate losses by the war is now given in a correspondence between Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, and Gen. Samuel Cooper, who was the Adjutant-General of the Confederate military establishment. It will be found elsewhere. Dr. Jones estimates that the total number of soldiers in the Southern army during the four years of the war did not exceed 600,000, that at no time were there more than 400,000 men on the roll-muster at once, and that the effective strength of the army was never greater than 200,000 men. At the time of Lee's surrender, but 100,000 Confederates were in the field, in opposition to a Union army a million strong. These statistics show how completely the Confederacy was used up in the struggle, and how hopeless it was of success from the outset. Other details in Dr. Jones's statement, relative to the losses of the Southern armies and the inferiority of their war material, are equally interesting and suggestive. creating and suggestive

Comments by The Tribune .- We believe the above to be substantially correct. There were many guerrilla bands that fought (and foraged) on their own hook," that were not borne on the rolls of the Confederate War Department, and do not figure in the above returns, and we judge that some more than 600,000 men were men embodied to fight for "Southern Rights" at any time, we are confident, And we repeat the expression of our firm conviction that the Confederacy never put 100,000 men in line of battle at any moment, and had not 50,000 men in its encampments around Manassas Junction when McClellan stood inactive and irresolute for months before those encampments at the head of 150,000 to 200,000 of the best men that ever shouldered arms. We are further confident that he had 10,000 more men in hand, and, but for indiscriminate furloughs, would have had 25,000 more, than Lee when the latter commenced the movement on our right flank which caused "Little Mac"-after standing tamely by and seeing one-third of his army smashed by two-thirds of Lee's-to destroy or abandon Millions' worth of provisions and munitions, and commence a precipitate "flank

movement" to the James. There is now no decent pretext for concealing or disguising the truth. We hold that Mc-Ciellan had ample force to have whipped Lee in fair fight-a force that would have whipped him inevitably, if their General had had the plack to fight-nay, that did whip him (at Malvern Hill) whenever their General on his gunboat could no longer prevent their fightingand that only a fit commander for such an army was required to insure the demolition of the Confederacy in 1862. We hold that, while Mc-Clellan was constantly calling for more men, he never gave those he had a fair chance at the enemy, and that they would have taken Richmond directly after Fair Oaks, and again after Malvern Hill if he had not prevented.

What says The World as to the relative strength of the two armies in December, 1862? and in June, 1863 7

SETTLING THE QUESTION.

It may possibly be remembered that there has been an earnest difference among our statesmen as to the proper Financial or Tariff policy of our Government-such greenhorns as Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Alexander J. Dallas, Henry Clay, Walter Forward, and (ultimately) Daniel Webster, having advocated Protection to Home Industry. It will gratify many who hate the trouble of inquiring or thinking that the subject has been definitively settled by The World, as follows:

"Mr. John Bright has recently said that a few fools or knaves, were still endeavoring to revive the discarded "Mr. John Bright has recently said that a few fools or knaves" were still endeavoring to revive the discarded and exploded theory of Protection. No doubt there are some honest people in the United States who are foolish enough to wish for the continuance of our present Protective system; but the men in public life who stand up to plead \$40. that cause belong to the other category. It is next to impossible that a man who has intelligence enough to get himself elected to Congress, or to write a newspaper leader, should not know that Froe Trade is the one great thing that this country needs, and that Protection is the thing that it continually dragging us back into the slough of despond. " Perhaps if Mr. Bright would write a few letters to The New York TRIBURE, showing that the Protectionist doctrines of that newspaper are those which can be held only by knaves or fools, he could do some good."

— Certainly! Views so candidly held, so

- Certainly! Views so candidly held, so courteously expressed, always command attention and can hardly fail to win assent.

But what can be the use of "a few letters," thus philosophically to demonstrate a great economic truth? Why should n't one very short one perfectly answer the purpose?

Religious nicety sometimes refines itself into

tance to reach their chapels on Sunday, provided themselves with velocipedes; whereupon the newspapers of the connection began a great discussion of the moral and religious character and influence of the new vehicle. Our acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures is not so intimate as it should be; but we remember no text therein which would seem to bear directly against velocipedes; whereas it is distinctly stated that His Satanic Majesty is a very accomplished pedestrian. After much deliberation, it has been decided in the above case, 1. That it is better for the preacher to walk if he can; 2. That when walking is impossible it is better (in respect of oats, we suppose) to keep a bicycle than to keep a horse. A sensible decision!

We have any quantity of letters, explanations, replications, &c., &c., from Chautauqua County with regard to the wrangle in the Western District, where Dr. F. B. Brewer and Matthew P. Bemus are rival candidates for Assembly. Most of them relate to the question of regularity, in which we take small interest. We move the Previous Question-that of Honesty. Dr. Brewer we do not know; but we have ample assurance from all sides that he is an upright, worthy citizen. M. P. Bemus we do know, and he won't do. Every Republican in the last Assembly who voted as he did without being largely paid for it is a fool, and Bemus is no fool. He would consider a Republican out of his head who would vote for such a job as the Hodges Tax-Levies for less than \$5,000, while his disgust would be intense on hearing that a Republican had supported such a measure as the New Tax Commission for a cent under \$3,000. Matthew is such a legislator as this State can't really afford since the gold-bulls' collapse in Wall-st. It must be that he is more useful at home than he can be in Albany! Keep him out of temptation!

Another unsatisfactory verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity has just been rendered at Portland, Me. A Mrs. Parker suspected her husband of criminal intimacy with one Mrs. Baker, and finding them together in a public place she shot the offending woman, who recovered, however, and subsequently left the city, as did also the husband. Mrs. Parker being indicted for manslaughter, the defense was "temporary insanity." One witness swore to having seen her "in an excited frame of "mind;" another deposed that she "appeared to be laboring under a monomania;" Dr. Harlow, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, also thought her "a monomania." Upon the strength of this evidence for the defense, which really amounts to nothing, the respondent was acquitted; and it is fair to presume that the next woman in Maine who finds her husband faithless will experience a similar "monomania." The woman should have been found "Guilty." It was for the Court to consider the extenuating -circumstances in the sentence, or for the Executive to decide upon the propriety of a pardon.

When young Ben. Franklin advised his father to say grace over the whole barrel of pork, instead of asking a blessing over each slice, he doubtless had in view the present New-York Common Council. Were the philosopher now among us his good sense would recommend that instead of serving up twenty streets each week for costly repairs, they should say grace over the whole city and have done with it, and put us out of our misery by a clear skinning alive. Yesterday the mill ground out sections of Hubert, Lispenard, Laight, Willett, Broome, Attorney, Thirty-sixth, and Forty-fourth-sts. for new work; not satisfied then, they ordered that Lafayette-place should be immediately extended to Bleecker-st.; and to wind up, Maidenlane is to be paved with wood. This is doubtborne on these rolls at one time or another; less because of the light travel in the lastbut that there were never more than 400,000 | named locality, while, of course, the extraordinary rush of heavy trucks and omnibuses through Attorney-st. makes necessary there he use of heavy Belgian blocks.

> Certain insurance companies in this city having expended large sums upon new buildings which they are constructing alike for the accommodation of their business and the profitable investment of their surplus funds, two of the solid Connecticut institutions in Hartford are about to follow their example. Their projected buildings are, in the language of a local reporter, "to take rank among the grandest in New-England." We suppose the Coliseum is excepted. The New-York institutions expect, with good reason, to clear a fair interest upon the capital thus invested by the rental of those portions of their buildings which they do not use; but it is possible that a similar income may not be obtained from such costly structures in a city of the size of Hartford. These life insurance companies are professedly mutual. Might they not properly consult their policy-holders, before impairing future dividends in imposing but unremunerative edifices?

Certain Italians in Chicago have determined to celebrate this year the discovery of America by Columbus. The anniversary of the discovery of San Salvador falls on the 12th of October (O. S.), and this, we suppose, is the day which will be selected. Thus far, the enterprising navigator, although he has stood godfather to a great number of towns, counties, ships, and even babies, has never experienced the degradation of an elaborate monument. His name (in the feminine) has been given to the Republic, but we have refrained from setting this sailor (in stone) upon horseback. Why there should never have been a Columbus Monument Association organized in Washington (with power and perfect willingness to receive contributions from everybody) we do not quite comprehend. We mention the fact with some hesitation; for half a dozen "short" and seedy gentlemen may at once take the hint and petition Congress for 1,000,000 acres of the Public Lands.

Nothing in this world can be more discouraging than the detection of a clergyman in the very act of purloining the silver spoons of a parishioner. This is what has just happened in Miller County, California. One of the flock was dying, and the shepherd was sent for to administer spiritual consolation. Leaving against a bureau, and all the time praying with great fervor, he abstracted from the drawer "two 'heavy old-fashioned silver spoons," which he managed to "impetticoat" without being observed. Whether he was caught offering the implements to his "uncle," or eating porridge with one of them, the record does not state; but found out he was, and fallen he probably is from his high estate in Miller County. There is something uncommonly droll in the idea of locking up the spoons when you are expecting a visit from the parish clergyman.

A fierce colored iconoclast at St. Joe, Missouri, not having before him the injunctions the ridiculous. Several Methodist preachers in of the Old Dispensation, was recently detected

longing to the county. Upon being interregated sternly as to the cause of this most infamous robbery, he unblushingly avowed (for he could n't blush) that he wanted the timber (good Heaven!) to make a hog-pen! Our hand trembles with horror as we record this most felonious indignity to a time-honored institution. A hog-pen, quoth he! And St. Joe was to be left to moral desolation and all the horrors of multiplied murder, because this colored individual wanted a hog-pen! Why, we are astonished that the thing was not immediately reërected for the special benefit of such an irreverent purloiner. The omission showed great self-command on the part of the inhabitants.

A Philadelphia newspaper records one of the most singular banquets upon record. The Hahnemann Medical College opened its new museum with great pomp. This contained fine collections of skeletons, anatomical specimens, &c., and, after gazing at these, it is stated that the company partook of a "collection." Gracious heaven! A company of doctors feasting, like so many ghouls, on "preparations!" A skeleton, we should think, would be pretty poor picking, and a papier-mache or wax model rather tough mastication. And then the bad economy of such diet! To get together a museum at great pains and expense, and then to devour it! This seems to us to be carrying a passion for medical science rather too far.

October has come. Where are those cheap cabs?

MUSIC.

The members of the French Opera Company which has been so suddenly disbanded purpose giving at the Academy of Music an evening entertainment next Friday, and a matinée on Saturday, for the purpose of raising funds to enable the minor artists and chorussingers to return to Europe. The Directors have genoronsly given them the use of the house : Mr. Maretzek has volunteered to act as director; and we trust the public will be liberal in their response to what may be called a strong appeal to our charitable feelings.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Haight of California and Gov. Holden of North Carolina are in this city.

Mr. Bergh, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of Fishkill on the 7th inst., on the occasion of the formation of a Society

Senator Osborn of Florida, and the Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., arrived here in the steamship City of Brooklyn from Europe yesterday, and are at the Fitta-Avenue Hotel. Gov. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Count Esterhazy of the Austrian Legation is Count Esterhazy of the Austrian Legation 18 at the Clarendon Hotei. The Hon. H. A. Nelson, Secretary of State, Albany; Ben Field, Albien, N. Y., and Robert H. Berdell, Goshen, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotei. Gen. Eldridge of Chicago, the Hon. James M. Seovel, New-Jersey, and Capt. Brooks of the steamship City of Brooklyn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotei. Prof. William Watson of Boston, and Paymaster Nelson, U. S. Navy, are at the Westminster Hotei. Commander Kilton, U. S. Navy; Judge Curtis and Henry C. Jarrett, Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mrs. Gen. Griffin, Washington, and Mrs. Gen. Buell, Kentucky, are at the New-York Hotel. Col. Rowland of Wisconsin is at the Glenham Hotel. The Rev. Dr. Stearns of Amherst, Mass., is at the Hotel. The Rev. Dr. Stearns of Amherst, Mass., is at the Brevoort House. The Rev. E. B. Webb and the Rev. E. Porter, Boston, are at the Astor House.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College was held last evening, in the library adjoining the College building, on Forty-ninth-st., near Fourth-ave. Vice-President Frederic DePayster occupied the Chair, and about 60 of the graduates were to attendance. After the usual reading of the minutes, Vice-President DePeyster, as Chairman of the Standing Committee, presented a report which discussed at great length the future of classical education, as endangered by the encronchments of the sciences. The Committee also tonched on College discipline, and presented a comprehensive review of the condition of the various departments of the College, which, though suffering for want of funds, were yet accomplishing important work. The following were chosen officers of the Association for the ensuing year; President, Henry James Anderson; Vice-President, Frederic DePeyster; Sceretary, Gratz Nathan; Treasurer, Chas. R. Swords; Standing Committee, William Mitchell, Hamilton Fish, James Emott, Henry Drisier, George Payn Quackenbos, Jeremiah Loder, Chas. A. Siliman, Archibald S, Van Duzer, Stewart L. Woodford, J. Howard Van Amringe, Hiram H. Nazro, George Putnam Smith. Vice-President DePeyster, as Chairman of the Standing

Nazro, George Putnam Smith.

At the close of the exercises the members of the Association adjourned to a convenient room in the adjoining College building, and did ample justice to a coid collation. The School of Mines and the Classical Department of the College both opened yesterday, under very encouraging circumstances.

FIREMEN'S PARADE IN JERSEY CITY. Notwithstanding the condition of the weather, the sixth triennial parade of the Jersey City Fire Depart ment. yesterday, was the finest ever witnessed in Hudson County. The line of the procession was formed at 1 p. m., but it was not till about formed at 1 p. m., but it was not till about an hour later that the march was begun. A platon of policomen headed the procession, and were followed by the fire companies in the following order: Engine Co. No. 1, with a tastefully decorated engine, and to men, Robinson's Band of Newark preceding; Pacific Hose Co., with the band of the 14th Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.; Empire Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, with Grafulla's Band; Bergen Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, with Grafulla's Band; Bergen Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, accompanied by Chief Terry of the Bergen City Police; Aresseon Engine Company No. 2, with Manshan's Band; Phenix Hose Co. No. 2, with the 14th Regiment Band; Americus Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2; Lafayette Engine Co. No. 2; Hercules Engine No. 3; Diligent Hose No. 3; Washington Engine No. 4; Passale Hose No. 4, Protection Engine No. 5; Jackson No. 6; Charles Minot No. 7; Hanwood No. 8. The Water Witch Hose Co. No. 8 was conspicuous by the order with which the men marched, conspicuous by the order with which the men marched and the beauty of the engine's decorations. About 80 and the beauty of the engine's decorations. About softeness in all twok part in the procession, and Chief-Engineer John Coyle acted as Grand Marshal. The line of march extended in all over about II linear miles, and through the principal streets in Jersey City. The procession was witnessed by crowds of spectators upon the sidewalks, and by a number not much smaller from the sidewalks, and by a number not much smaller from the stoops and windows of the houses along the line of march. In the evening social gatherings were had among the various organizations at several places. Empire Truck No. 1, with their guests, the members of the Bergen Truck Company, had an enjoyable time at Taylor's Hotel; No. 2 Company, had an enjoyable time at Taylor's Hotel; No. 2 Engine gave a ball at Cooper's Hall. Pacific Hose Ce. No. 1 entertained at their house the Brooklyn company, and the other companies had entertainments at their respective houses. While No. 8 Engine Company was returning home from the parade, and passing the house of Hose Company No. 4, stones were thrown at them, and in the fight which followed, Officer Smith, who was in chilzen's dress, was soverely beaten.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The first meeting of the above Society since their Summer vacation was held last evening at their rooms, No. 58 Madison-ave. Prof. Martin of Newark, N. rooms, No. 58 Madison-ave. Prof. Martin of Newark, R. J., presided, and presented a large and beautiful specimen of nearly pure crystalized American sulphur, which attracted considerable attention. Dr. Stevens called attention to the fact that a large number of the paving stones in the city that come from the Catskill Mountains contain beautiful specimens of flora, and many of the flagging-stones contain fossil remains of flish bones, plates of the cronoiles and dissevered members of the cronoiles. He has seen as many as five and perhaps seven different species; including some of the genera of the plants; and of crinoids, as many as five species; of fish, three species; and in the material composing flagging, he has found in several instances, where it had been worn down by friction, a gravel formation, and he had also found blue flint stone. This is in the flagging that comes from near Rondont. Several other gentlemen had also noticed the fossil remains in paving stones. During the present Winter the different committees of the lyceum will report as follows: The committee on Mathematics, Physics, Microscopy, Meteorology, Physical Geography, Ethnology, Engineering and Public Works, on the first Monday of each month; the committee on Chemistry, Technology, and Photography, on the second Monday of each month; the committee on Coology, Botony, Biology, Physiology and Hyglene, on the fourth Monday of each month; the committee of the society are: President, Prof. John S. Newberry; Vice-Presidents, Thomas Eggleston, and William A. Habase, Corresponding Secretary, Robert J., presided, and presented a large and beautiful specimonth; and the committee on Zoology, Botony, Biology, Physiology and Hygiene, on the fourth Monday of each month. The officers of the society are: President, Frod. John S. Newberry: Vice-Presidents. Thomas Eggleston, and William A. Haines; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Dinwiddie; Recording Secretary, Robert H. Brownne; Treasurer, Temple Prime; Librarian, Ferdinand F. Mayer; Curators, Daniel G. Elliot, Arthur M. Edwards, Charles H. Hitchcock, Isidor Waly, and Paul Schweitzer.

LECTURE BY EX-SISTER THERESA

Last evening, Miss O'Gorman, formerly Sister Theresa, delivered a lecture at Cooper's Hall, Jersey City, on "Man's perfldy to woman." After depicting the manner in which man encompassed woman's downthe manner in which man encompassed woman's downfall and then threw her on the cold charity of the world, she recommended the advocates of Women's rights, to devote their energies toward assisting their erring sisters. Toward the close of the lecture, Miss O'Gorman referred to her convent life, reflecting severely upon the priests. This exasperated a number of persons among the audience, several of the female portion of whom threatened to lynch the speaker; one in particular threatened to "mash her face with her umbrella," and had to be removed from the room. Miss O'Gorman promised to make her experience of Convent life the subject of a future lecture, the proceeds to be devoted to the reclaiming of failen women.